

File 12735

acre lake) will furnish a pleasant forest setting for those who appreciate a woodland stroll over Forest Service-maintained hiking trails. I am informed, by the way, that St. Patrick must have driven the snakes from this section of Pocahontas County at the same time he did the extermination job for the Emerald Isle. Reptiles are seldom seen.

At Cranberry Glades itself, a new, 2,000-foot, semicircular walkway is to be constructed, arching through Flag and Round Glades like a bent fishing rod. From this walkway, visitors may see whatever is to be seen.

Boardwalk construction and other improvements are contingent upon changing the Federal designation of the glades from a "natural area" to a "scenic area," but this change seems not only inevitable, but likely to come soon. The VIS center for tourists will be under construction by June of this year, and much of the Cranberry-Glades development should be well underway by next summer.

A new sort of tourist-tempting sauce is to be made from the old cranberries in these Pocahontas County hills. The recipe was invented and the cost will be borne by the Federal Government, but West Virginians may smack their lips as they taste the benefits.

What led to this new development? Primarily, it was the planned construction of West Virginia 150 from near Gorman, on the Maryland line, to a southern terminus between Richwood and Marlinton on West Virginia 39. By the time you read this article, bulldozers will probably be rooting out the roadbed on a few miles of the southern section of this "Highland Scenic Highway."

The Federal Cranberry Mountain tourist center (also called Visitor Information Service Center, or VIS) is being built squarely across the end of the 160-mile-long Highland Scenic Highway, like a cap on a garden hose. Traffic on this highway, most of which is being paid for by Federal money, will be shunted into West Virginia 39, west toward Richwood or east to Mill Point.

But the VIS center hopes to attract a significant percentage of the West Virginia 150 traffic, at least for a short stay. This hope seems reasonable, taking into account the VIS-building location at the end of this main north-south highway.

The Highland Scenic Highway, incidentally, will not be patterned after four-lane, medium-strip, high-speed, interstate roads. The \$55 million macadam strip will have two lanes and will be designed for the pleasure of motorists who like to observe the country they travel through.

West Virginia 150 will crown mountain ridges for much of its mileage. Where the ridges are slashed by streams, no bridges will span the "gaps." Instead, there will be some rollercoaster effects, as motorists drive down grades and ascend to observe hill-and-valley vistas.

As to Cranberry Glades itself, visitors should know what to expect, or they may be disappointed. At present, you proceed on a short boardwalk into an area called Flag Glade. You face a boggy swamp surrounded by high hills. In the nature of things the total effect can't be much different, whatever the manmade improvements.

The unusual features of the glades are not easily seen, and it takes a trained eye and mind to pick them out. In front of your big toe, for instance, may be the sundew, a carnivorous plant. You'll travel a long way to find the sundew growing wild again, but you may not even notice the tiny plant.

At least five species of birds reach their southernmost known breeding limits in eastern North America at the glades. A plant called bog rosemary grows there, in its southernmost locality. To find the next patch of bog rosemary, you would have to travel north to the Pocono Mountains in northeastern Pennsylvania.

These northern species of plants and animals have remained in the Glades, while elsewhere their kind have migrated north in past geologic ages, following the retreating glacial ice. Why have these plants and animals remained in the Glades? They like it there, which means that climate, soil, and other features of the area are similar to those features as they existed thousands of years ago.

You probably know that winter temperatures in and near the Glades are often the lowest in West Virginia. In 1945, the lowest glades temperature was 18 below zero, and the period between killing frosts was only 81 days, from June 7 to August 27. Although 1945 was unusual in this respect (summer temperatures in most years may reach 90), in the average year this section of West Virginia still qualifies as one of the refrigeration spots of the Mountain State.

There are misconceptions about Cranberry Glades. In his booklet, "Cranberry Glades Natural Area," Dr. Earl L. Core of West Virginia University dispels most of them. A common one is that the lower, level section of Cranberry Glades was once occupied by a mountain lake. Not so, says Dr. Core, citing the research of Dr. H. C. Darlington, who has made a study of the Glades virtually a life work.

According to these scientists, the flat bogs came about simply because of erosion, which means water action of the same sort that carved the present hills of West Virginia from flat plains. This erosion was of a special type which resulted from varying hardness of rock strata in the area, coupled with geologic occurrences affecting the earth's crust in that section.

It may be hard to believe, but Black Mountain, 4,800 feet high, and the flat parts of Cranberry Glades, 1,200 feet below, were once both level plains, the highlands above the Glades being as flat as Kansas at an earlier geologic date than the present bogs.

The Glades consist of about 750 acres, with less than 120 acres taken up by the flat, swampy bogs many people think of as comprising the whole area. An area surrounding the bogs, flat and thickly covered by shrubs, comprises about 400 acres, while another 200 acres of bog forest make up the remainder of Cranberry Glades.

Dr. Core lists five flat, boggy areas including a two-acre tract he calls "Little Glade." Forest Service maps now list only four such tracts. They are Big Glade, 80 acres; Flag Glade, 28 acres; Long Glade, 20 acres; and Round Glade, 8 acres.

All these glades present to the observer similar outward appearances and have similar or identical plant and animal life. Beneath the flat, vegetation-covered surface, peat deposits composed of decayed vegetable matter may be nearly 13 feet thick. Radiocarbon dating has shown that their formation began about 10,000 years ago.

Water is very near the surface of the peat. Where the peat deposits are more than 5 feet thick, the combination of water and peat quakes beneath the visitor's feet. It also makes for poor rooting for spruce and other forest trees which attempt to invade the peat bogs. As a result, fallen trees are nearly as common in the bogs as standing ones.

Nevertheless, Dr. Core believes that the encroachment of woody forest trees upon the bogs is progressing rapidly, and will one day be complete.

As you may have surmised, or already know for a fact, Cranberry Glades derives its name from the cranberries which grow wild in the peaty bogs. There are two species, a little one and a big one, and both were once picked in quantities by local people who fancied their tart flavor.

You won't find the cranberries in picking condition, however, until much later in the year, even if picking were now permitted;

and unless you are a trained botanist or have experience in such matters, you'll have difficulty in locating cranberry plants. VIS photographs and exhibits, when that building is in operation next year, will make plant and fauna identification much easier for the layman.

The Cranberry River, a good trout stream and one of the most rugged in West Virginia, heads up in Cranberry Glades. Overlooking Cranberry Glades is Cranberry Mountain. There is no reason to believe that this unusual national forest attraction will be a tourist dud.

But even if it is, there won't be a bad taste in anyone's mouth. After all, what better sauce can you find for a turkey?

## REGULATION OF SALE OF FIREARMS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, the most compelling and persuasive statement I have heard in support of legislation to regulate the sale of firearms is Senator ROBERT KENNEDY's testimony before the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee, on May 20, the second day of our hearings on the administration-supported bill, S. 1592.

He cited the overwhelming statistical evidence that makes the need for this legislation self-evident to reasonable people.

And he summed up the human need for regulating the sale of firearms as follows:

It would save hundreds of lives in this country and spare thousands of families all across this land the grief and heartbreak that may come from the loss of a husband, a son, a brother, or a friend.

It is past time that we wipe this stain of violence from our land.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator KENNEDY's excellent statement be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, MAY 20, 1965

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am grateful for the opportunity to testify today on a matter of deep national interest. Regulation of the sale of firearms is, in my judgment, essential for the safety and welfare of the American people.

Every year, thousands of Americans are killed by firearms—9,300 in 1964 alone.

The great majority of these deaths would not have occurred if firearms had not been readily available. For the evidence is clear that the availability of firearms is itself a major factor in these deaths.

One out of every 20 assaults with a weapon in the United States in 1963 resulted in death. Where firearms were used, however, one out of every five assaults resulted in the death of the victim.

Of the 225 law-enforcement officers who have been killed by criminals in the last 4 years, 216—95 percent—have been killed by firearms. Of the weapon-users responsible for these deaths, 73 percent had been convicted of crimes before acquiring the murder weapon.

This bill would meet the firearms problem in a moderate and careful fashion.

It would restrict the interstate shipment of firearms to manufacturers, dealers, and importers, thus eliminating the present flow of 1 million inexpensive mail-order weap-

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ons annually. Many of these guns go to juveniles, persons with criminal records, and emotionally unstable persons.

It would prohibit the retail sale of firearms to youths, or to persons not resident in the State of purchase—thus helping States to enforce their own firearms regulation.

It would sharply curtail the importation of foreign military surplus weapons, which account for the bulk of the cheap mail-order trade, and the bulk of the large-caliber weapons sold in the United States.

Basically, this bill would only subject deadly weapons to the same control we have always imposed on automobiles, liquor, or prescription drugs. The use and sale of these things are carefully regulated by Federal, State, and local government. The same should be true of firearms.

S. 1592 would impose necessary controls. It would make State and local law enforcement more effective, and safeguard policemen in the exercise of their duties. And it would accomplish these ends without unduly curtailing the use of firearms for legitimate sport shooting or hunting, and without curtailing the lawful activity of sport gun clubs.

Nevertheless, the Nation, Congress, and sportsmen have been subjected to a massive publicity campaign against this bill. This campaign has distorted the facts of the bill and misled thousands of our citizens. Those responsible for this campaign place their own minimal inconvenience above the lives of the many thousands of Americans who die each year as the victims of unrestricted traffic in firearms. The campaign is doing the Nation a great disservice.

The national interest will be served by the speedy enactment of S. 1592. I support every one of its provisions.

During its deliberations, I would urge the subcommittee to consider also ways by which the private arsenals of secret groups—such as the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Muslims, and the so-called Minutemen—could be curtailed and eliminated. At a minimum, all weapons in the possession of these organizations or members of these organizations should be registered. Further, all large-caliber heavy weapons should be removed from private hands. Private citizens have no need of anti-tank guns, mortars, or machineguns.

And I would also urge all citizens, and all State and local authorities, to take every appropriate step to control the sale and possession of firearms in their own communities. Without that action, this bill will not be nearly as effective as it should be.

We have a responsibility to the victims of crime and violence. It is a responsibility to think not only of our own convenience but of the tragedy of sudden death. It is a responsibility to put away childish things—to make the possession and use of firearms a matter undertaken only by serious people who will use them with the restraint and maturity that their dangerous nature deserves—and demands.

For too long, we have dealt with these deadly weapons as if they were harmless toys. Yet their very presence, the ease of their acquisition, and the familiarity of their appearance have led to thousands of deaths each year—and to countless other crimes of violence as well.

With the passage of this bill, we will begin to meet these responsibilities. It is a necessary bill, and I urge its immediate enactment.

It would save hundreds of lives in this country and spare thousands of families all across this land the grief and heartbreak that may come from the loss of a husband, a son, a brother, or a friend.

It is past time that we wipe this stain of violence from our land.

## THE HUNGARIAN MINORITY IN RUMANIA

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, the plight of Hungarians living in Rumania is one that deserves the thoughtful and sympathetic consideration of this Government. The Hungarian populace residing in Transylvania has been the target of a Communist policy which has as its purpose the destruction of the Hungarian heritage. To achieve this end, the institutions of Hungarian life have been taken over by Rumanians, and all responsible citizens have been separated, so as to render impotent their nationalistic feelings. This is a familiar device of oppressive government: displace, dilute, dissuade; keep the responsible voice of reason from any concentrated group of citizens.

The Communist hierarchy have profited from their mistakes of 1956. They have learned that the only way to dominate a proud people is through the iron-hand approach of oppression and suppression.

It is imperative that U.S. policy proceed in a way that will insure the fair treatment of Hungarians. The 1947 peace treaty stipulated that the Rumanian Government would practice no discrimination toward any religion, nationality, or language. This covenant has been conspicuously violated. The Hungarian Bolyai University has been merged with the Rumanian Babes University; courses formerly taught in Hungarian are now presented only in Rumanian.

The same process is being followed in the professional institutions, as well as those at the grade school and high school levels.

There are no statewide cultural organizations for Hungarians.

Areas that previously contained heavy percentages of Hungarians are now being merged with Rumanian districts, thereby diluting the power of the Hungarians to maintain their own leadership. The end product of such a policy could well be the destruction of the Hungarian culture in Rumania.

The United States should use the economic lever to best advantage in securing fundamental rights for the Hungarian people. Their institutions should be reopened; instruction should be given in their own language; and the should be allowed exposure to the counsels of their natural leaders. It is only by these means that the Hungarian culture may be preserved.

The situation may best be remedied by a concerted effort on the economic, the political, and the diplomatic fronts. The preservation of this historic culture is of great importance to the entire world.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION—AUGUSTA AREA TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, in today's complex society, nothing is more important to our young people than education. The difficult task facing Amer-

ican schools today is that of providing young men and women with the skills and training needed for the jobs of tomorrow.

Increasing in importance, in assuring that everyone will have an adequate opportunity for the proper kind of education, are our vocational-technical training schools. I am proud to say that Georgia is outstanding in this regard, and its vocational-technical training program is regarded as a model for the Nation.

My State, which is undergoing a rapid transition from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy, is involved, as is the rest of the Nation, in a race between the modernization of industry and business and the modernization of manpower.

The Congress of the United States 2 years ago underscored what has been called the skills crisis by enacting the half-billion-dollar Vocational Education Act of 1963, which will assist the States in expanding and improving their vocational-technical training programs.

It is vitally important that our young people take full advantage of the opportunity afforded them by these programs. Unfortunately, there is some evidence that this is not always done. There has recently come to my attention the fact that one of the vocational-technical schools in Georgia may have to be closed, because of a lack of enrollment. According to officials of the Augusta, Ga., Area Technical School, as reported in the Augusta (Ga.) Herald, the school will have to be shut if more students do not enroll in its classes. As the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle stated editorially:

This is a serious situation which means a great deal to the future of young people now at the crossroads. With the school, they have a golden opportunity. Should it be closed for lack of interest, they may be handicapped the rest of their lives.

The danger is of great concern to the community as well. There can be no doubt that the success of Augusta Technical School will be a factor, far into the future, in bringing to this area industries which depend on local training for the skilled people they need.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a newspaper article from the Augusta Herald and the editorial from the Augusta Chronicle, concerning the plight of this school, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article and the editorial were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Herald, June 1, 1965]

APPLICATIONS ARE FEW: TECH SCHOOL THREATENED—STUDENT INCREASE NEEDED  
(By Gerald Stephan, Herald staff writer)

Richmond County is in danger of losing the Augusta Area Technical School if enrollment isn't increased, the school director warned today.

George M. Hardy said classes must have an initial enrollment of 13 students if the State is to pay expenses, according to a recent directive. All of the financing for Augusta Tech comes from the State except such costs as the light bill and maintenance,